you would giorlly, it is base-born stander to say the South is for it. If we are to have a Union of equals, it will forever rest upon all our hearts and all our hands—it will be eternal. But if it is to be a Union of the tyrant and the serf, a union of the monarch and the menial, a Union of the vulture and the lamb—then, sir, I warn gentlemen it will be a Union of perpetual strife. Say what you will, write what you will, speak what you will, think what you will, the South will wage eternal warfare upon such a Union. We will invoke with one voice the vengeance of Heaven upon such a Union—we will pray unceasingly to the God of our deliverance that he will send us a bolt from Heaven to shiver the chain which thus binds us to tyranny and oppression.

Mr. B. withdrew the amendment.
Mr. CARTER renewed the amendment, and said: Mr. Chairman, one word in reply to the honorable member from Mississippi, who has seen proper to give to the vote upon the amendment which has just been lost in committee, the construction that it was significant of the fact that no slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come slave State was hereafter to slave State State Sta

Capitol. She has been loaded down with complicated and discordant subjects of legislation, with which she has nothing to do, and in connection with which ought not to be made to account. Though her claim is a simple and single one, justified by ample reason and precedent, and demanded by imperious necessity, she is compelled to await the adjustment of foreign political subjects, involving the past, present, and future. Nay, more, sir, her enemies insist upon it, that her advent into the Union shall be marked by a miracle. She has much more obliged, said he, to the gentleman for got to establish what is styled an equilibrium of power between the free and slave States, or, in other words, she is under the necessity of making one-fourth of the population of the Union equal to the remaining three-fourths. This, sir, is not only a mathematical absurdity, but in the political difference of population is destined to increase in increased ratio; and let me say to southern gentlemen, that the problem of population is not make the course of proceedings of this body, I may be allowed to say one or two things in the analysis of the problem of population is not my fortune, or misfortune, as he says, to have population, and those who contemplate dissolution, would do well, while they are about it, to make but one job of it, and dissolve their relations with the world. The last amendment was a pure abstraction, as I have before remarked, calculated to embarrass the admission of California; and if I had voted at all upon it, I should have voted against if for this reason if no embarrass.

renewed the amendment, remarked that the vote upon the last proposition, or rather the proposi-tion itself, had so little to do with the settlement with while to vote upon it, himself place and the place of burial of my children. It among the number. It was a mere abstraction.

Will it be asserted, continued Mr. T., that the North by this vote have indicated any indisposition to carry out, in good faith, all the rights given by the Missouri Compromise as it stands? Stands of the place and the place of burial of my children. It all east, am not conscious that I ever entertained at least, am not conscious th to do so, but, without saying or intending any imputation against the gentleman from Kentucky, this had nothing to do with the question, was an abstraction, calculated to mislead and place those who voted against it in a false position. Will it wants to see the evidence. There is a record be said that it indicates that States from Texas, under the compromise assignment, are not to come in? If so, it is wrong—a gross wrong. I do say that I think the Chair should have ruled the motion out of order.

There is nothing that could be drawn from the I repeat what I have said on a former occasion.

to dismember, cut in two California; it would be, in effect, a defeat of the bill for her admission, whilst throughout the whole country, to the North and in the South, there is, I sincerely believe, a large majority of the people in favor of her admission. And, if we determine here to cut her admission. And, if we determine here to cut her be to make the Missouri compromise line, it would be but a movement backwards, that would render admission impossible—to admit her as a unit in policy, such as her friends. to admit her as a unit in policy, such as her friends claim that she has established for herself in her constitution, almost unanimously agreed to by her

people.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, (the floor being temporarily yielded to him,) said: Does the gentleman not know that all the people of California living south of the line of 36° 30° desired a

State is to be admitted, no odds what her constitution may say.

I take ground with the eloquent gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Tooms,] and now declare, that if this is to become the ruling principle of the North—if we are thus to crouch at the footstool of power—if we are to be brought down from our high position as equals to become your dependents—if we are to live forever at your mercy, rejoicing in your smiles and shrinking from your frown—if, indeed, sir, it has come to this, that the Union is to be used for these accursed purposes, then, sir, by the God of my fathers, I am against the Union and so help me Heaven, I will dedicate the remant of my life to its dissolution.

Men may talk of adjustments, letters may be written, speeches may be made, newspapers printed to glorify the Union—but, sir, if this is the Union you would glorify, it is base-born slander to say the South is for it. If we are to have a Union of equals, it will forever rest upon all our hearts and all our hands—it will be eternal. But if it is to be a Union of perpetual strife. Say what you will, when you will, sheak what you will, speak what you will, the South will wage eternal warfare upon such a Union. We will invoke with

little amusing. Abstract propositions which pre-suppose the existence of rights to the South, are supposed an abstraction to mean the assertion of a principle, without the necessary power to enforce it. If the amendment had been adopted, it would have engaged the good faith of the Government to have is amendment had been adopted, it would than to say that it is too late to apply the Missouri Componise line, for this would dismember California, in that it is too late to apply the Missouri Componise line, for this would dismember California, in that such a mean the amendment had been adopted, it would the means to form the says that it is too late to apply the Missouri Componise line, for this would dismember California, in that such a mean the forgotten the const will be alterned. The form the feature and the says that

said: Mr. Chairman, one word in reply to the honorable member from Mississippi, who has seen proper to give to the vote upon the amendment which has just been lost in committee, the construction that it was significant of the fact that no slave State was hereafter to be suffered to come into the Union. Sir, I did not vote one way or the other upon the question, knowing that my vote was not necessary to the result. If I had voted, I should have voted against the amendment, for the reason that the amendment was not germane to the bill providing for the admission of California, but totally foreign to the subject. For the further reason, sir, that the amendment was not only a departure from the matter before the committee, but embracing no subject of present legislation whatever, either pertinent or impertinent. For the further reason, sir, that the amendment, if not designed, has the tendency to encumber and embarrass the action of the committee and delay the object of its labors.

Sir, the effort to crush California in her application of admission into the Union, is remorseless and inventive in one branch or other of the Capitol. She has been loaded down with complicated and discordant subjects of legislation, with which she has nothing to do, and in connection with lovely land another Hungary, overwhelmed after honorable and gallant resistance, trodden down by the heel of power after a gallant struggle, than to be first cheated, then subjugated and dishonored. Sir, we have been charged with making threats—I make none unless honestly declaring the consequences of an unjust policy be a threat. We have power to receive or reject California, to alter her boundaries, or to remand her to a territorial condition—to make conditions of admission, and, as we did with other States, wait until these conditions are complied with. The gentleman from

difference of population is destined to increase in increased ratio; and let me say to southern genular man intended as a fling at me, personally. It is tlemen, that the problem of population is not within the control of Congress. It will be regulated by emigration and the natural laws of rience has enabled me to determine anything, it has taught me to know the value of this Union, and I do not wish that it shall be broken up. And while the honorable gentleman says that he and his friends do not threaten, I beg leave to say and his friends do not threaten, I beg leave to say to him that they do threaten, and have threatened I from beginning to end; and threatened, too, with the worst sort of temper, indulging in all sorts of miserable personalities, that are unworthy to be permitted in debate here, or anywhere else. So far as the gentleman's personalities towards me are concerned—so far as the fling that he has thought proper to indulge in against me is concerned, I have only to say, that I do not feel it to be any disgrace to be born in a foreign country. embarrass the admission of California; and if I from beginning to end; and threatened, too, with had voted at all upon it, I should have voted against it, for this reason if no other. It ought to be the policy of the friends of California, to sweep from the way of her admission, all technical obstacles to her success. The Union, though ostentatiously and repeatedly threatened, in my opinion, is in no serious danger. She will long outlive this outburst of fury.

If the admission of a free State under the circumstances of California is sufficient to sunder the ties which bind any of her citizens to her, no sacrifice which the integrity of her republican institutions can endure, will preserve their affection; no humility which freemen can submit to will hold them. If the self-preservation and power of this great empire rests for strength and support on such frail fealty, the Union could not be preserved whether California be admitted or rejected.

Mr. C. withdrew the amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, having renewed the amendment, remarked that the vote

foreign to another portion.

Though born in a foreign land, I have, at least,

do say that I think the Chair should have ruled the motion out of order.

There is nothing that could be drawn from the vote except the condemnation of an abstraction. Sir, there should be no abstraction here. One word further, sir, in regard to this controversy. I must say that all propositions in regard to the adoption of the Missouri Compromise are entirely out of the question now. Even the able advocate of the Missouri Compromise [Mr. Staundon, of Tennessee,] ought to know this. Why do I say so? Sir, because it strikes at the foundation of the hopes of the admission of California. Why, to adopt the Missouri Compromise now would be it dismember, cut in two California; it would be, in effect, a defeat of the bill for her admission.

Another word, in reply to the gentleman, and it

which is not reasonable in itself.

He withdrew the amendment,

Mr. MEADE renewed the amendment for the purpose of stating that he was inclined to accept the apology, if offered in honesty and sincerity, of those who stated that they had not voted for the amendment, because they did not wish to place their votes on the record in favor of a mere abforma living south of the line of 360 30' desired a Territorial government, and voted for it in convention, and is not this reason sufficient for us? Besides, it does not flise any question as to our power over the question of boundary. The people desire it, and if we are willing to consult their wishes we will do it.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania. I would like to be informed upon what evidence the gentleman bases his assertion?

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. The people of California south of the line of 360 30', by their representatives in Convention, voted for a territorial government.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania. The constitution of California, or either of this House, [Mr. Winthrop.] He desired to hear from the gentleman from Georgia say that he does not himself sometimes vote against propositions embodying what may abstractly be true, because he regards them as inappropriate? I venture the copinion that he has voted so fifty times since he has been a member of the House. It is a matter of common and familiar occurrence so to vote.

I repeat sir, that if the South, as we now daily see, that is demanding affirmative legislation designed to introduce slavery where it does not exist. Upon that principle there cannot be a settlement. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania. The constitution of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and nearly so, afterwards, by the people.

committee asserts that the Missouri Compromise are well and possible that the minute of the control of the cont

them to come in with or without slavery, as they should decide for themselves. Yet we find the pretended supporters of the plan throughout the whole North and in this House, accompany their whole North and in this House, accompany their professed adherence to it, with the declaration that "no more slave States shall be admitted into the Union." They will take so much of it as gives them California, and doubtless will take the rest of the country whenever it presents an antislavery Constitution, but they will not affirm that they will take the States which may hereafter be formed, if the inhabitants should choose to tolorate African slaver.

erate African slavery.
Such is the uniform tenor and character of the support which the President's plan receives from its northern friends out of doors, and the vote just LER.] The member from Boston, who a few days since, with fulsome adulation of the author, gave in his adhesion to the plan, to-day disavows by his vote this principle of the right of the people when prepared for admission into the Union to decide upon their own domestic institutions. This is the only sound principle in the "plan," and that is murdered in the House, and by the hands of its pretended friends. I desire this fact to be noticed and marked by the people of the South, and by the author of the plan. I am not its supporter in any form, but I desire it marked that those men of the North who pretend to be for it, are not ready to back it by their votes.

Mr. T. withdrew the amendment, and said:
When the inference was first sought to be drawn

of the present question, that a large number of the members of that House did not even contract of my father, the birth-place of my wife, the birth-place of the birt

the floor for the purpose of repudiating for myself any such inference. I have publicly declared myself willing to place the settlement of this question upon that principle. I have introduced a bill for that purpose. What I have said I stand to. I cannot speak for others; I speak for myself. What is the motive of my votes, none can know but myself. The inference of the gentleman from Georgia is, as respects myself, utterly unfounded. Sir, the question may be settled on that principle, if the South will support it.

California seeks admission on that principle, and it may be applied to the residue of the Territories. But what are Southern gentlemen asking now? The Missouri Compromise; the Missouri Compromise, which, by the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, is defined to be an establishment or recognition of slavery south of 360 30°. And whether so expressly declared or not, this is what all intend. Preliminary to the action of the people, you demand the extension of slavery to the territory. It is you who ask affirmative legislation? It is you who now, by your action, reject the application of this principle which you charge us with rejecting. But an amendment is introduced, ingeniously adapted. It was not designed to place a false construction upon the votes of those in favor of the admission of California as a seperate measure; and then the charge is made that the North denies the right of a State to as a seperate measure; and then the charge is made that the North denies the right of a State to regulate its own domestic institutions. You propose to dismember California, which has acted on this principle. Are you ready now to apply it to the rest of the Territory? I have not seen the evidence. The gentleman from Georgia should be more cautious in drawing his inferences.

Mr. TOOMBS. I draw my inference from the

ote. It is a legitimate inference.
Mr. DUER. The vote! The vote admits of a Mr. DUER. The vote! The vote admits of a very different construction. The construction as respects myself I know, and as respects others, I believe, is erroneous. If gentlemen desire to discover the truth, it is not difficult. Is it not easy to see that we who desire the admission of California separately and at once, will vote against all amendments embarrassing that measure? Does the gentleman from Georgia say that he does not himself sometimes vote against propositions emfort that bill, and I do not think, from the shape

Gentlemen very well know that the adoption of the Missouri Compromise line now, would condemn the whole proceeding. I am perfectly certain of it. I do not think, however, that it can neceive a single Northern vote with this effect apparent, such as I have noticed. It need not be pressed. The admission of California, to use a common phrase now, is a "foregone conclusion," This amendment, sind the measure under discussion.

This amendment, sind, the measure under discussion.

Mr. VENABLE, having renewed the amendment.

Mr. T. withdrew his amendment.

Mr. T. Rhomesos) says that he voted against the amendment of the gentleman from Econgia intended an insult to him, by using since the amendment.

Mr. T. withdrew his amendment.

Mr. T. Rhomesos) says that he voted against the amendment of the gentleman from Econgia intended an insult to him, by using since the amendment.

Mr. T. withdrew his amendment.

Mr. T. Rhomesos) says that he voted against the amendment of the gentleman from Econgia intended an insult to him, by using the word "fraud" in connection with his mane, he should leave the imputation to recoil upon the principle that when the south will doin every emergency.

He did not acknowledge the right of any members, the did not acknowledge the right of any members, and the disposed to do this, however, that it as the proposition to the manked purpose of the bleet the south will do in every emergency.

He did not acknowledge the right of any members, the did not acknowledge the right of any members, the disposed to do this in the touse to call him into the debate, and still less was he disposed to do this the tree of that House to call him into the debate, and still less was he disposed to do this, the disposed to the people of the South will do in every the first the south will do in every

twenty-one votes cast south of 36° 30' against the constitution.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi. Was not the question submitted to the people merely whether they were in favor of the constitution or not?

Mr. HALL. Sir, the question submitted was, "Would the people come into the Union as a State, under the constitution prepared by the California Convention?" That was the question; and upon that question but twenty-one negative votes were cast south of 36° 30'. My authority for this statement, is a memorandum furnished me by three of the Representatives of California, now in this city.

He withdrew the amendment.

this city.

He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. TOOMBS renewed the amendment, and

that therefore his speeches and public career here are exempt from my criticism and such comments as I may choose to make upon either, he is mistaken. As to his hypothetical remark about "hurling back insults," I find such remarks, from such a source, difficult to reply to, especially as I make it a point not to quarrel here; but if he is make it a point not to quarrel here; but if he is responsible as a gentleman for what he utters as a member of this House, and will drop his hypothesis, and put down his hands as becomes a gentleman, I shall then be relieved of all difficulty in the case. But notwithstanding that member's usual laudation of his own openness and candor, he took his seat, leaving the point unsettled. He does not yet state, and I doubt if he can be brought to state, whether or not he would vote to admit the rest of the territory as States into the Union, with conthe territory as States into the Union, with constitutions protecting African slavery. The President's plan avows this principle; the member professes to be for the plan; but I do not believe that profession to be sincere, and I offer him the opportunity to speak out. As to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Dura,] if he waits until he Union before he affirms this great principle, he is not likely to be soon embarrassed by the question. No considerable portion of Congress or the country can seriously entertain the idea of admitting the population of New Mexico to the exercise of the rights of a sovereign State of this Union.

The proposition is monstrous.

(Mr. DUER. Did not the gentleman from Georgia vote to admit them into the Union at the last session of Congress?

Mr. TOOMBS, (resuming.) No, sir; no sir. fornia separately and at once, will vote against all amendments embarrassing that measure? Does the gentleman from Georgia say that he does not himself sometimes vote against propositions embodying what may abstractly be true, because he regards them as inappropriate? I venture the opinion that he has voted so fifty times since he has been a member of the House. It is a matter of common and familiar occurrence so to vote.

I repeat sir, that if the South desires a settlement on the principle I have stated, it may have ment on the principle I have stated, it may have to may daily see.

I description of the first the gentleman alludes to the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the last session, I have to say, I did not vote for that bill, and I do not think, from the shape it assumed, and by the vote of the North, that it got any votes at all. I was in favor of the bill as introduced by its author, but it embraced all California, and upon a calculation then made which proved to be correct, it was supposed there would be above a hundred thousand American citizens in the limits of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the last session, I have to say, I did not vote for that bill, and I do not think, from the shape it assumed, and by the vote of the North, that it got any votes at all. I was in favor of the bill as introduced by its author, but it embraced all California, and upon a calculation then made which proved to be correct, it was supposed there would be above a hundred thousand American citizens in the limits of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the last session, I have to say, I did not vote to the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the last session, I have to say, I did not vote to the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the last session, I have to say, I did not vote to the bill of the present Secretary of the Navy, of the Under the then circumstances of the country, as I have before said, I was in favor of its passage, and would support it again under the same cir-cumstances. But, sir, the idea of admitted New

the Union. I am unable to see the reasons of its appropriateness in the one bill and not in the other, and I apprehend the principle will be hard to find.

The member from Boston [Mr. Winthrop] denies my right, from our relations, to call him to the floor. Call him to the floor! Whether he comes to the floor or not, is a matter wholly indifferent to me, but if he supposes that, because I thought him unfit to preside over this House, that therefore his speeches and public career here, are exempt from my criticism and such comments as I may choose to make upon either, he is mistaken. As to his hypothetical remark about "hurling back insults," I find such remarks, from such a source, difficult to reply to, especially as I make it a point not to quarrel here; but if he is respectively as a source, difficult to reply to, especially as I make it a point not to quarrel here; but if he is the floor of the amendment upon obvious grounds—because he believed that it belonged to the States exclusively to fix the character witting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding slavery—and, after having done so, Congress could only constitutions—whether admitting or excluding

their State organizations,

He withdrew the amendment.

On motion by Mr. STRONG, the committee nen rose,

And the House adjourned.

The United States and Spain. The United States and Spain.

Notwithstanding the contrary reports of the various letter-writers and newsmongers about this city, which we see published in the Eastern papers within the last day or two, we learn, with much gratification, that there is nothing in the aspect of affairs between this Government and that of Spain to warrant the apprehension of a rupture between them at this time. The Cuba expedition has been a god-send to these letter-writers, in the dearth of other and more interesting information, and they have made the most of ing information, and they have made the most of it. Vague rumors are often seized upon by these gentlemen, in the streets and hotels in this city, and he is generally considered but a sorry correspondent who cannot occasionally communicate something more novel and exciting than his con-temporaries. A story will start from Willard's Hotel, at one end of the avenue, and, before it arrives at the National, it will beat the "three

lack crows."
The government has no knowledge of any torture or death inflicted upon the Contoy prisoners, as reported in letters thus despatched from this city, and we trust that in a few days the communications with Cuba will put an end to the rumors. But what next? Why, in less than a week after the present alarming apprehensions have been quieted, something else will be seized upon for letter-writing capital, and to satisfy the demand

or fresh excitement.

But, to address ourselves more directly to the But, to address ourselves more directly to the alarming statements transmitted from this city in Washington correspondence during the last week, we feel authorized to say, that, from the just and amicable temper of the Spanish Minister near this Government, and the prudent advice which it may be presumed that he has given to the younger and probably more impulsive Governor-General of Cuba—as well as from the unequivocal language addressed to him by our Secretary of State, through our Consul, Gen. Campbell—there is no reason

to feel deeply aggrieved. A lawless banditti has landed on their peaceful shores in the dead of night, burnt their houses, murdered their people, and escaped by hasty flight to the United States; and, had they captured and executed every one of line between the North and South.

The following extracts from leading papers

North and South have already a Compromise line between them, and are willing to stand by it, and to see this question of Southern rights settled upon it. If peace is the object of the North, it must be sought for by the observance of justice and fair dealing. The line of 36 degrees 30 minutes would not by any means give us a fair share of California; but we are willing to accede to it on the ground of sustaining the faith we have plighted. At the same time, the security of our property requires that a line should be extended to the Pacific; most especially, when it is true that slave labor in California is profitable.

in the Union. The value of California to the South must be immense in amount. There is room for the labor of at least half a million of slaves, valuing the labor of each at only five dollars per day in the digging and mining of gold and other metals—here would be an annual revenue of \$750,000,000! It is an amount to the existence of peons who form a class much inferior in condition to our slaves. In a rich mining country, agriculture will pay a splendid profit, and the South would doubtess share largely in it, should we be protect-

ed in our property.

We ask, then, if we can regard a bill as a Compromise which proposes to give up the whole of this valuable country to the Northwhen it is clear, both from our character as equal States in the Confederacy, and in view of a solemn compact of Compromise hereto-'ore entered into, that we have a right to the territory, to the same extent as the North. The fact is simply this—we want a part of California, the North desires the whole of it, and the Compromise the latter offers us is that the North shall have the whole of it! It's clear then, that if concessions must be made on both sides, in order to make a Compromise, that so far as relates to the erection of a State government in California, there is nothing in this bill to entitle it to the name

support which the President's plan receives from its northers friends out of doors, and the vote just take refusing to give his right, is supported by every northern Whig in this House but the honorable gentleman from Pennaylvania, [Mr. Bertan, [A]. The member from Bost of the property of the received from the vote prepared for admission into the Pain, and the property of the order of the prepared for admission into the Union to decide upon their own domestic disstitutions. This is the only sound principle in the 'plan,' and that is murdered in the House, and by the hands of the prepared first of the properties of the prepared in the fact to be noticed and marked by the hands of the prepared in the fact to be noticed and marked by the honor the North who pretend to be for it, and the same and the sam

that commends it at once to favor. There is a moderation in it that shows the Convention was moved by no desire to aggravate the existing controversy; by no ambition to make a sensation by startling novelties .-They appeal to the past, and, notwithstandf mere defiance, in reply to the aggressive action of the North, they have chosen to leave ample room for reconciliation, and to exhibit a spirit as forbearing as it is firm.

Another point of great importance, is the extent to which the Southern States were represented in this Convention. When the amount of influence brought to bear against it is considered, its assemblage in such force, is an immense popular triumph. Its purpo-ses were belied with a consistent and persevering impudence that showed a determinavering impudence that showed a determination to try the extremest efficacy of falsehood. Then Mr. CLAY's scheme of deception and evasion was brought forward, and another sort of lying resorted to for the same purpose—consisting in infinite assertions that the Southern people were delighted with this scheme, and would support it with great unanimity. As the crowning falsehood, it was circulated throughout the States that the Convention was dead—that there would be

The arrival of the steamers Sarah Sands and Isthmus was anxiously expected.

Captain Bowman, returning from San Francisco, was robbed on the 24th ult., between Panama and Cruces, of about \$7,000 in gold dust and coin; his trunk was broken open and that amount attracted therefrom, by the negro in charge of the mule to which the trunk was lashed. A portion of the treasure had been recovered.

On the same day, and by one of the same party, was circulated throughout the States that the Convention was dead—that there would be was circulated throughout the States that the Convention was dead—that there would be no meeting—that at the utmost, only Mississippi and South Carolina would be represented there, and consequently the project would simply involve in ridicule all who attended. This was put in circulation just before the time of meeting, when there was not opportunity for effectively exposing it, and some delegrates were kept back by such means.

South Machine States that the Color which had been recovered.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Cole, sailed from Panama for San Francisco, with about 450 passengers, on the 30th ult.

The California, Capt. Budd, was to sail from the same port, with her usual complement of passengers, on the 1st inst., and the British bark the same port, with about 220 passengers, on the 2d.

These vessels take away not less than 1,000 persons from Panama.

The number of sailing vessels in the port of same was comparatively small, and rates of some delegates were kept back by such means, among the rest those from Louisiann.

among the rest those from Louisiana.

It has been the fortune of the Convention to fix the proper mark upon all the lies and slanders of which it has been the topic; first by assembling with delegations from nine States; and secondly, by the dignity, mode-Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania. The constitution of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and nearly so, after-with the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and nearly so, after-with the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and nearly so, after-with the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and nearly so, after-with the Convention of the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and nearly so, after-with the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe, was unanimously adopted by the Convention of California, I believe the Convention which is consecrated by history as a dividing line between the North and South.

> the Convention went through its deliberations in the best temper, and came to its mighty conclusions with entire unanimity .-It was a body of men of high talent; all the common causes that distract men representing a wide and diversified country were in forgery.

> The following extracts from leading papers in Virginia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, indicate very plainly the opinion of the South:
>
> From the Mississippian, Jackson.
>
> Mr. Clay, when he spoke in favor of the Compromise limits, said that at one time a majority of the committee were in favor of running-a line through California at 35 degrees 30 minutes. This is an important fact. Why then refuse to run a line? The North and South have already a Compromise line between them, and are willing to stand

when it is true that slave labor in California is profitable to us, and opens up a field far more lucrative than the richest slave State state when it is true that slave labor in California case, we would respectfully ask why is it so? Is it not mainly attributable to the extraordinary fact that some prominent S uthern menmen high in the confidence of the country, and distinguished alike for their long and important public services, have in an evil hour, voluntarily abandoned the Missouri Compromise—that great measure of amity and peace, which had been for more than a quarter of a century regarded as sacred by the whole revenue of \$750,000,000! It is an amount which surprises us, and almost staggers belief; but if the accounts of Mr. King are to be relied on, there can be no doubt of its truth. Yet here is but one element of slave labor. In the necessity for irrigating the soil, another pursuit presents itself, where labor. In the necessity for irrigating the soil, another pursuit presents itself, where slaves must be employed, and no planter in California can do without servile laborers to perform the work incident to planting. The dry season prevails in Mexico and gives rise ward, and with parracidal hand, strives to season ward, and with parracidal hand, strives to ward, and ward, and with parracidal hand, strives to ward, and ward, and ward, and ward, and ward, and ward, and ward, ward, ward, and ward, strangle his offspring, seconded in the at-tempt by General Foote, another distin-guished Southern man and slaveholder, and last though not least, the venerable EDITOR of the Union himself, who has been for jorty years the fearless and indomitable champion of the rights of the States and the equality of the States, is it marvellous that not more than "five or six" members from the non-slaveholding States can be found to do it reverence? The wonder is that any at all should be found—for if such prominent Southern men as we have mentioned, do not insist upon the observance of

> even ask?
> With all due respect, we must be permitted to say, that in our humble opinion, the present course of Mr. Clay, Gen. Foote, and

a most sacred compact, entered into at a most

momentous period and under most perilous

circumstances how can we expect Northern men to be willing to observe it? How can we expect the North voluntarily to grant us

more than we have the nerve to require, or

was stipulated that any States formed out of pez, and his being held to bail in the sum of her territory to the north of this line, should \$3,000, from day to day, to appear before a be Free States. The Nashville Convention United States Commissioner for trial. Afproposes that the South shall assent to the ter being bound over, the crowd followed extension of this dividing line through New him to the St. Charles Hotel, and after re-Mexico and California to the Pacific ocean, peated cheering, he came forward and made with a distinct recognition by Congress of a speech, in which he gave the people to our right to colonize the country south of it. understand that he might be branded as a There is a simplicity in this proposition pirate and a robber for espousing the cause of freedom, but he was willing to bear the opprobrium, and that it should not dishearten him or make him desert his cause. He was also serenaded the same night, the band being accompanied by a large concourse of itizens, who continued cheering until the ing the great provocation to take a position General again came forward and addressed them.

Later from the Isthmus

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY. The steamship Empire City, Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York on Saturday morning. She left Chagres on the 5th, and Kingston, Jamacia. on the 9th instant.

There had been no further disturbance at Panama. Peace and order seem to have been completely restored. There had been no arrivals from San Francisco since our previous advices The arrival of the steamers Sarah Sands and

Panama was comparatively small, and rates of passage, in consequence, were high. The King-ston and Kirkwood were the only American ves-

or Commerce, dated May 28, says:

"I have to notify you of the death in this city, on the 25th inst., of Michael Carmody, of Oswego, N. Y., aged 30 years, of fever. He married the day before he left home. This makes three Americans who died here in one day, viz: Zebulon J. Brewster, of Wellsborough, Pa., James Gordon, of Vergennes, Vt., and Mr. Carmody."